

Abstract

An electroluminescent display and driving method is provided wherein the rows of pixels are divided into sub-pixel sets and several different sets of sub-pixels are then addressed from within a larger superset of adjacent sub-pixels. The image data for the addressed sub-pixels is averaged with that for adjacent sub-pixels and is applied to the reduced number of larger sub-pixels in sequence. Consequently, for a given sequence of input frame data sets the time average over one frame for a portion of the sub-pixels at any location of the panel is substantially the same as that for a conventionally addressed sub-pixel in a prior art panel.